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09/858,017	05/14/2001	Sangeeta Varma	0007056-0212/P6314	4875

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EXAMINER

GELAGAY, SHEWAYE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2133

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/858,017

Applicant(s)

VARMA ET AL.

Examiner

Shewaye Gelagay

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 May 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 5/14/01 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/22/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because it is referred to by the applicant in the "Background Art" section, and thus not a part of the instant invention. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 4, 10-12, 15, 21-23, 26, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dare et al. United States Letters Patent Number 5,684,950.

As per claim 1:

Dare et al. teach a method for accessing a session comprising:

associating a user with said session; and (Col. 4; line 2; authentication is achieved)

presenting an authenticated token to access said session from a first terminal.

(Col. 4; lines 23-24; workstations has to send the Kerberos Ticket Granting Ticket

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(KTGT) to authentication broker to exchange for Kerberos Service Ticket (KST) to gain access to the Kerberos Ticket-based server; **KST reads on authenticated token)**

As per claim 4:

Dare et al. teach a method authenticating an identity of said user. (Col. 5; lines 4-5; the user ID along with the password are then sent to the authentication broker)

As per claim 10:

Dare et al. teach a method wherein said step of associating comprises: converting an initial token to said authenticated token. (Col. 4; lines 23-24; workstations has to send the Kerberos Ticket Granting Ticket (KTGT) to authentication broker to exchange for Kerberos Service Ticket (KST))

As per claim 11:

Dare et al. teach a method wherein said session is identified by said authenticated token. (Col. 4; lines 2-3; if authentication is achieved, it permits an open session to occur such that the user may utilize all the services provided by Kerberos Ticket-based server)

As per claim 12:

Dare et al. teach a session accessing system comprising:
an associating unit configured to associate a user with a session; and (Col. 4; line 2; authentication is achieved)

a first presenting unit configured to present said authenticated token to access said session from a first terminal. (Col. 4; lines 23-24; workstations has to send the

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Kerberos Ticket Granting Ticket (KTGT) to authentication broker to exchange for Kerberos Service Ticket (KST) to gain access to the Kerberos Ticket-based server)

As per claim 15:

Dare et al. teach system wherein said associating unit comprises: an authentication unit configured to authenticate an identity of said user. (Col. 5; lines 4-5; the user ID along with the password are then sent to the authentication broker)

As per claim 21:

Dare et al. teach a session accessing system wherein said associating unit comprises:

a conversion unit configured to convert an initial token to said authenticated token. (Col. 4; lines 23-24; workstations has to send the Kerberos Ticket Granting Ticket (KTGT) to authentication broker to exchange for Kerberos Service Ticket (KST))

As per claim 22:

Dare et al. teach a session accessing system wherein said session is identified by said authenticated token. (Col. 4; lines 2-3; if authentication is achieved, it permits an open session to occur such that the user may utilize all the services provided by Kerberos Ticket-based server)

As per claim 23:

Claim 23 is a software version of claim 1. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 1.

As per claim 26:

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Claim 26 is a software version of claim 4. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 4.

As per claim 32:

Claim 32 is a software version of claim 10. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 10.

As per claim 33:

Claim 33 is a software version of claim 11. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 11.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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5. Claims 2, 13 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dare et al. United States Letters Patent Number 5,684,950 in view of Lin et al. United States Letters Patent Number 6,052,785.

As per claim 2:

Dare et al teach all the subject matter as described above. Dare et al. further disclose access to all servers within the distributed computing network can be granted via a single network authentication request. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. is that presenting said authenticated token to access said session from a second terminal.

Lin et al. in analogous art, however, teach presenting said authenticated token to access said session from a second terminal. (Col 8, lines 15-17; a single security server supporting multiple applications without the overhead of repeated credential requests and validations)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include presenting said authenticated token to access said session from a second terminal. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Lin et al., (Col. 4; lines 37-38) in order to increase security and simplify credential management by augmenting existing security and authentication schemes.

As per claim 13:

Dare et al teach all the subject matter as described above. Dare et al. further disclose access to all servers within the distributed computing network can be granted

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via a single network authentication request. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. is a system comprising a second presenting unit configured to present said authenticated token to access said session from a second terminal.

Lin et al. in analogous art, however, teach a second presenting unit configured to present said authenticated token to access said session from a second terminal. (Col 8, lines 15-17; a single security server supporting multiple applications without the overhead of repeated credential requests and validations)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a second presenting unit configured to present said authenticated token to access said session from a second terminal. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Lin et al., (Col. 4; lines 37-38) in order to increase security and simplify credential management by augmenting existing security and authentication schemes.

As per claim 24:

Claim 24 is a software version of claim 2. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 2.

6. Claims 5-9, 16-20 and 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dare et al. United States Letters Patent Number 5,684,950 in view of Moussa et al. United States Letters Patent Number 6,035,406.

As per claim 5:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a physical token assigned to said user.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a physical token assigned to said user. (Col. 2, line 9)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a physical token assigned to said user. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 6:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a passphrase.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a passphrase. (Col. 1, line 11)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to

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include a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a passphrase. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 7:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a biometric identifier.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a biometric identifier. (Col. 2, line 8)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a method wherein said step of authenticating comprises: obtaining a biometric identifier. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 8:

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Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a method wherein said biometric identifier is a finger print pattern.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a method wherein said biometric identifier is a finger print pattern. (Col. 3, line 25)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a method wherein said biometric identifier is a finger print pattern. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 9:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a method wherein said biometric identifier is a retinal image.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a method wherein said biometric identifier is a retinal image. (Col. 1, line 17)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a method wherein said biometric identifier is a retinal image. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to

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have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 16:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a system wherein said authentication unit comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a physical token assigned to said user.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a system wherein said authentication unit comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a physical token assigned to said user. (Col. 2, line 9)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a system wherein said authentication unit comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a physical token assigned to said user. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 17:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a system wherein said authentication unit comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a passphrase.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a system wherein said authentication unit comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a passphrase. (Col. 1, line 11)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Dare et al. to include a system wherein said authentication unit comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a passphrase. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 18:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a system wherein said step of authenticating comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a biometric identifier.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a system wherein said step of authenticating comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a biometric identifier. (Col. 2, line 8)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Dare et al. to include wherein said step of authenticating comprises: a user interface configured to obtain a biometric identifier. This modification would have been obvious because a

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person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 19:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a system wherein said biometric identifier is a finger print pattern.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a system wherein said biometric identifier is a finger print pattern. (Col. 3, line 25)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Dare et al. to include a system wherein said biometric identifier is a finger print pattern. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 20:

Dare et al. teach all the subject matter as described above. Not explicitly disclosed by Dare et al. a system wherein said biometric identifier is a retinal image.

Moussa et al. in analogous art, however, teach a system wherein said biometric identifier is a retinal image. (Col. 1, line 17)

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Dare et al. to include a system wherein said biometric identifier is a retinal image. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Moussa et al., (Col. 1; lines 9-10) in order to have a security system which attempt to authenticate a user based on one or more kinds of information. This way, the system will be more secure.

As per claim 27:

Claim 27 is a software version of claim 5. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 5.

As per claim 28:

Claim 28 is a software version of claim 6. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 6.

As per claim 29:

Claim 29 is a software version of claim 7. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 7.

As per claim 30:

Claim 30 is a software version of claim 8. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 8.

As per claim 31:

Claim 31 is a software version of claim 9. Therefore, it is rejected on the same rationale set forth in rejection claim 9.

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7. Claims 3, 14 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dare et al. United States Letters Patent Number 5,684,950 in view of Lin et al. United States Letters Patent Number 6,052,785 further in view of Devine et al. United States Letters Patent Number 6,598,167.

As per claim 3:

Both references, Dare et al. and Lin et al. teach all the subject matter described above. Lin et al. further disclose initial authorization of the client user causes the security server to return credentials for multiple applications. These credentials are then stored in the security hash table enabling the user to access the identified application without further authentication. (Col. 5; lines 50-54) A user is able to access the same remote drive through different browsers using SHTTP protocol, (Col. 9; lines 9-11) which indicates that the input and output for the session is routed to the users latest opened browser. Neither of the references, however, teach explicitly a method comprising: sending a session disconnect signal to said first terminal.

Devine et al. in analogous art, however, disclose detecting client sessions, e.g., the client session that has been disconnected from the server without notice because of a client-side crash or network problem. (Col. 21; lines 36-40)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Dare et al. and Lin et al. to include a method comprising: sending a session disconnect signal to said first terminal; and routing input and output for said session to said second terminal. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art

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would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Devine et al., (Col. 4; lines 8-9) in order to have a centralized user authentication and to assist in restricting authorized access by effectively preventing session from remaining open.

As per claim 14:

Both references, Dare et al. and Lin et al. teach all the subject matter described above. Lin et al. further disclose initial authorization of the client user causes the security server to return credentials for multiple applications. These credentials are then stored in the security hash table enabling the user to access the identified application without further authentication. (Col. 5; lines 50-54) A user is able to access the same remote drive through different browsers using SHTTP protocol, (Col. 9; lines 9-11) which indicates that the input and output for the session is routed to the users latest opened browser. Neither of the references, however, teach explicitly a system comprising: a messaging unit configured to send a session disconnect signal to said first terminal.

Devine et al. in analogous art, however, disclose detecting client sessions, e.g., the client session that has been disconnected from the server without notice because of a client-side crash or network problem. (Col. 21; lines 36-40)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Dare et al. and Lin et al. to include a system comprising: a messaging unit configured to send a session disconnect signal to said first terminal; and a routing unit configured to route input and output for said session to said second terminal. This modification would have been

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obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Devine et al., (Col. 4; lines 8-9) in order to have a centralized user authentication and to assist in restricting authorized access by effectively preventing session from remaining open.

As per claim 25:

Claim 25 is a software version of claim 3. Therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale set forth in rejecting claim 3.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Jensenworth et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,279,111

This reference pertains a restricted access token created from an existing token and provides less access.

b. Kells et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,764,887

This reference pertains to system and method for supporting distributed computing mechanisms in a local area network server environment.

c. Nadooshan U.S. Patent No. 6,161,182

This reference pertains to a centralized token generating server for limiting access to remote equipment.

d. Zhang et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,253,327

This reference pertains to a method and apparatus for providing single-step logon access for a subscriber to a differentiated computer network having more than one separate access area.

e. Chang et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,715,082

This reference pertains to a mechanized for establishing a plurality of sessions between a client and a first server based on a single input of user authenticating information.

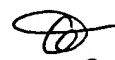
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shewaye Gelagay whose telephone number is 571-272-4219. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert Decady can be reached on 571-272-3819. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

10/26/04

Shewaye Gelagay
Examiner
Art Unit 2133


Guy J. LAMARRE
PRIMARY EXAMINER